

NEWS NOTES

OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

Vol. 4, No. 2, February, 1952

Philadelphia, Pa.

I-O Work Regulations Issued

C.O. Counselling is Legal

One hundred ninety-seven men were convicted of counseling or aiding evasion under the Selective Service Act of 1940. Twenty-eight of these cases involved religious objectors. Three men were convicted under the Selective Service Act of 1948 for giving illegal counsel to C.O.'s, and the same prohibitions continue in the present Universal Military Training and Service Act.

Some C.O.'s have been asked several questions in court concerning the sources of their information and advice. A member of the armed forces who sought the aid of an American Friends Service Committee staff member was subsequently questioned extensively about the counsel given him. These incidents have aroused considerable interest in the question as to just what kind of C.O. counseling is legal.

All of the counseling activities of most C.O. counselors are definitely legal. It is legal to attempt to "convert" persons to the I-O or I-A-O position. It is legal to help the I-O and I-A-O registrant at all levels of the selective service procedure. It is legal to interpret the draft law and armed forces regulations and to print and distribute such information.

Some types of counseling are definitely illegal. It is illegal to advise a man not to register or not to report for induction into the armed forces or not to report for assigned civilian service. It is illegal to advise a member of the armed forces to stop performing his duties or to advise him to desert.

Between these clear-cut extremes there are questions which can only be decided in court on a specific case when the Department of Justice wishes to prosecute. The central question in this category is: Is it legal to tell a man to follow his conscience and/or that you will support him in his decision if the man's conscience is telling him to violate the draft law or any regulations of the armed forces? One conviction upheld by the Supreme Court by a tie vote would indicate that the answer to this question is no, but the tie vote is not definitive, and each case would be distinct in its circumstances.

The Department of Justice evidently will not prosecute if there is no provocation other than the "follow your conscience" advice.

CCCCO has prepared a memorandum on the various legal aspects of counseling C.O.'s, either civilian or members of the armed forces, which is available upon request. There is no charge for single copies.

President Signs Order Implementing Assignment to Civilian Service

The long wait for the new regulations outlining the civilian service program for conscientious objectors ended when President Truman signed the implementing Executive Order February 20. The Order is reprinted in the special supplement enclosed with this issue of NEWS NOTES. The order is a near duplicate of the work plan which has been under study by government officials for sometime and which was first released to the public by CCCO September 14, 1951.

The Universal Military Training and Service Act passed by Congress June 19, 1951, provided that C.O.'s be assigned to such civilian work in the national health, safety, or interest as the local board deemed appropriate. No assignments have been made up to this time, since the issuance of a Presidential Executive Order was necessary for implementation of the law.

Assignment to be Delayed

Actual assignment of men classified I-O to civilian service will continue to be delayed pending receipt of instructions from Selective Service Headquarters by local boards. Many specific details of the program, such as approval of specific employers and jobs, are yet to be worked out within Selective Service. No time table on this has been released, but it is expected that it will be from four to six weeks and possibly longer before all details are worked out and assignments are started.

I-O's will be assigned to civilian service at the same time that they would have been ordered to report for induction if they had been classified I-A or I-A-O. However, C.O.'s may volunteer for assignment in advance of the time they would be drafted, if they care to do so. Selective Service officials have indicated that men wishing to serve with non-profit organizations should volunteer to assure this type of assignment, but noting in the regulations makes this mandatory.

Difficulties Foreseen

Since most conscientious objectors cooperate with any conscription program with a great deal of reluctance, it is unavoidable that the administration of a conscript C.O. program will meet with difficulties.

The major difficulties of the new program will be discovered only as the program gets into operation. Certain weaknesses and sources of difficulty are readily apparent.

(Continued on page 3)

Jury Disagrees on C.O. Case

The jury was unable to agree on a verdict in the case of Michael Conklin of Canton, Illinois, tried in United States District Court at Peoria, January 14, 15, and 16. Judge J. Leroy Adair dismissed the jury when it became apparent that no verdict could be reached.

Conklin was charged with refusal to report for induction. The defense attorney, Elliott B. Young of Peoria, based the defense on the refusal of the local board to honor Conklin's belated request for the C.O. questionnaire, SSS 150. Although Selective Service regulations allow for requests for this form at any time, Judge Adair refused to grant an acquittal on this basis and turned the case over to the jury.

The case may be retried, or the U.S. Attorney may send the case back to Selective Service for consideration of Conklin's request for classification as a conscientious objector.

Two Misconceptions Noted

Inquiries coming to CCCO indicate that the general public and pacifists share two misconceptions about the result of being convicted of a violation of the draft law. Violation of the draft law is a felony. In spite of evident widespread belief to the contrary, conviction of a crime considered a felony does not cause the "criminal" to lose his citizenship, nor does it make him ineligible for induction into the armed forces.

Anyone convicted of a felony loses certain rights of citizenship in some states. This loss of rights varies from state to state, but the felon continues to be a citizen of the United States.

The armed forces can reject persons who have committed felonies, and those rejected on this basis are classified IV-F as morally unfit. However, in the case of all conscientious objectors convicted of violating the draft law the army signs a waiver in regards to the disqualification because of the felony conviction. The army handles many other cases of men with criminal records in the same way.

During World War II a few thousand men with records of violation of Federal laws were given pardons for satisfactory completion of duty in the armed forces.

Another Pacifist Naturalized

Erich Ursell, Washington, D.C., was admitted to citizenship in the United States January 15. Ursell is a pacifist and a member of the Society of Friends. His case was the first of its kind under the McCarran Act in the District of Columbia court and the sixth in the United States according to CCCO records. Five pacifists have been admitted to citizenship and one denied citizenship.

In Love With My Name Department

It has sometimes been charged that taxpayers finance a lot of government publicity which is primarily concerned with promoting certain officials. It may or may not be relevant that the following 20 excerpts are from an 11 paragraph news release (No. 51, January 8, 1952) of the National Headquarters of Selective Service: "Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, today announced . . . General Hershey explained . . . General Hershey pointed out . . . General Hershey point (sic) out . . . General Hershey explained . . . General Hershey suggested . . . General Hershey advised . . . General Hershey explained . . . General Hershey reminded . . . General Hershey explained . . . General Hershey pointed out . . . General Hershey explained . . . General Hershey observed . . . General Hershey explained . . . General Hershey revealed . . . General Hershey pointed out . . . General Hershey pointed out . . . General Hershey revealed . . . General Hershey explained . . . General Hershey observed . . ."

What Prison Has Done For Me

(Reprinted from "Outlook," the inmate magazine of Washington State Penitentiary, Walla Walla, Wash.)

Since I arrive at this institution I have learn many thing. I was afraid when I arrive, think they will hit me with clubs, shoot me, put me in cell, give me to eat just bread and water.

Nothing can be farther from the truth. The officers talk nice, not treat you rough. I go to school, learn to read and write. I get sign to lawn crew in fresh air, meet swell bunch fellow inmates. Sometime fellow I meet in county jail gives me extra dipper mush in mess hall, he works on steam table, is nice people.

Mr. Hardisty talk nice to me, promise he is going to help me. Tell me to take it easy. I take a shower each night with soap, got clean socks every day if I want it, clean clothes every week. When I got sick I caught bad cold. They send me to hospital, put me in nice clean bed, take my temprature twice daily.

My godfather came to visit me with my little boy. He said his papa looking fine. I feel that way since rest up, eat good every day. I can read good now, write good grammar, not like ignorant people. When I go to yard I play on guitar and sing old country songs of Mexico like when I am young man. What more can you expect?

All this is blessing to me and I say prayers each night for God bless Mr. Cranor, Mr. Hardisty, Mr. Hazelbaker and all the bulls so nice to me. Soon I go up to the Board, find out how long can I stay. Thank you.

Civilian Work Regulations for Men Classified I-O

The following Selective Service Regulations have been issued by the President under the authority vested in him by Title I of the Universal Military Training and Service Act: Part 1660—**CIVILIAN WORK IN LIEU OF INDUCTION**

- 1660.1 Definition of appropriate civilian work.
- 1660.10 Volunteering for civilian work.
- 1660.20 Determination of type of civilian work to be performed and order by the local board to perform such work.
- 1660.21 General provisions relating to orders by the local board to perform civilian work and performance of civilian work.
- 1660.30 Failure or neglect to obey order to perform civilian work.
- 1660.31 Administration of registrants while performing civilian work.

1660.1 Definition of Appropriate Civilian Work.

(a) The types of employment which may be considered under the provisions of section 6(j) of Title I of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, to be civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest, and appropriate to be performed in lieu of induction into the armed forces by registrants who have been classified in Class I-O shall be limited to the following:

(1) Employment by the United States Government, or by a State, Territory, or possession of the United States or by a political subdivision thereof, or by the District of Columbia.

(2) Employment by a nonprofit organization, association, or corporation which is primarily engaged either in a charitable activity conducted for the benefit of the general public or in carrying out a program for the improvement of the public health or welfare, including educational and scientific activities in support thereof, when such activity or program is not principally for the benefit of the members of such organization, association, or corporation, or for increasing the membership thereof.

(b) Except as provided in subparagraph (2) of paragraph (a) of this section, work in private employment shall not be considered to be appropriate civilian work to be performed in lieu of induction into the armed forces by registrants who have been classified in Class I-O.

1660.10 Volunteering for civilian work.

Any registrant who is between the ages of 18 and 26 and who has been classified in Class I-O, or who claims eligibility for classification in Class I-O, may volunteer at his local board for civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest in lieu of induction. The local board shall promptly classify any such volunteer who claims eligibility for Class I-O. Each such volunteer who is in Class I-O and who has been found acceptable for service after his armed forces physical examination shall be processed in the same manner as a volunteer for induction except that, in lieu of induction, he shall be ordered by the local board to perform civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest as defined in section 1660.1.

1660.20 Determination of type of civilian work to be performed and order by the local board to perform such work.

(a) When a registrant in Class I-O is found acceptable for service after his armed forces physical examination or when such a registrant has failed to report for or to submit to armed forces physical examination, he shall, within ten days after notice of acceptability is mailed to him by the local board or within ten days after he has failed to report for or submit to armed forces physical examination, submit to the local board three types of civilian work contributing to the maintenance

of the national health, safety, or interest as defined in section 1660.1, which he is qualified to do and which he offers to perform in lieu of induction into the armed forces. If the local board deems any one of these types of work to be appropriate, it will order the registrant to perform such work, but such order shall not be issued prior to the time that the registrant would have been ordered to report for induction if he had not been classified in Class I-O, unless he has volunteered for such work.

(b) If the registrant fails to submit to the local board types of work which he offers to perform, or if the local board finds that none of the types of work submitted by the registrant is appropriate, the local board shall submit to the registrant by letter three types of civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest as defined in section 1660.1 which it deems appropriate for the registrant to perform in lieu of induction. The registrant, within ten days after such letter is mailed to him by the local board, shall file with the board a statement that he either offers to perform one of the types of work submitted by the board, or that he does not offer to perform any of such types of work. If the registrant offers to perform any one of the three types of work, he shall be ordered by the local board to perform such work in lieu of induction, but such order shall not be issued prior to the time that the registrant would have been ordered to report for induction if he had not been classified in Class I-O, unless he has volunteered for such work.

(c) If the local board and the registrant are unable to agree upon a type of civilian work which should be performed by the registrant in lieu of induction, the State Director of Selective Service for the state in which the local board is located, or the representative of such State Director, appointed by him for the purpose, shall meet with the local board and the registrant and offer his assistance in reaching an agreement. The local board shall mail to the registrant a notice of the time and place of this meeting at least ten days before the date of the meeting. If agreement is reached at this meeting, the registrant shall be ordered by the local board to perform work in lieu of induction in accordance with such agreement, but such order shall not be issued prior to the time that the registrant would have been ordered to report for induction if he had not been classified in Class I-O, unless he has volunteered for such work.

(d) If, after the meeting referred to in paragraph (c) of this section, the local board and the registrant are still unable to agree upon a type of civilian work which should be performed by the registrant in lieu of induction, the local board, with the approval of the Director of Selective Service, shall order the registrant to report for civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest as defined in section 1660.1 which it deems appropriate, but such order shall not be issued prior to the time the registrant would have been ordered to report for induction if he had not been classified in Class I-O, unless he has volunteered for such work.

1660.21 General provisions relating to orders by the local board to perform civilian work and performance of civilian work.

(a) No registrant shall be ordered by the local board to perform civilian work in lieu of induction in the community in which he resides unless in a particular case the local board deems the performance by the registrant of such work in the registrant's home community to be desirable in the national interest.

(b) Whenever necessary, travel tickets or transportation

requests and meal and lodging requests shall be issued to the registrant in the manner prescribed by the Director of Selective Service for the travel of the registrant from the office of the local board to the place of performance of the work to which he is ordered, for his return travel from such place to the office of the local board upon his satisfactorily completing his period of work, and for his travel from one place of employment to another when his employment is transferred under the provisions of paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) Whenever at any time before the registrant has performed for a period of twenty-four consecutive months the work to which he has been ordered by the local board, such work ceases to be available for performance by the registrant for any reason not due to the fault of the registrant such as, but not limited to, the cessation of the work or the termination of his employment by his employer, the registrant shall be ordered to perform the same type of work with another employer. If the registrant complies with this order, such transfer of employment shall not constitute a break in his required period of twenty-four consecutive months of performance of work.

(d) The Director of Selective Service is authorized to release, or to provide for the release of, any registrant from civilian work in lieu of induction at any time before the registrant has performed such work for a period of twenty-four consecutive months, whenever the Director of Selective Service deems such release to be necessary by reason of the physical or mental incapacity of the registrant or by reason of undue hardship to a person dependent upon the registrant.

1660.30 Failure or neglect to obey order to perform civilian work.

Any registrant who knowingly fails or neglects to obey an order from his local board to perform civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest in lieu of induction shall be deemed to have knowingly failed or neglected to perform a duty required of him under Title I of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended. When any registrant fails or neglects to obey any such order, his Cover Sheet (SSS Form No. 101) and contents shall be forwarded to the Director of Selective Service for a determination as to whether or not the registrant shall be reported to the Department of Justice for prosecution.

1660.31 Administration of registrants while performing civilian work.

(a) After a registrant who has been classified in Class I-O reports in response to an order from his local board for civilian work in lieu of induction and he has been classified in Class I-W, his Cover Sheet (SSS Form No. 101) and contents shall be forwarded to the State Director of Selective Service for the State in which the work is being performed. It shall be the responsibility of such State Director of Selective Service to see that the registrant performs the work to which he has been ordered by the local board for a period of twenty-four consecutive months, unless sooner released under the provisions of section 1660.21. When the registrant has satisfactorily completed this work, the State Director of Selective Service shall return the registrant's cover sheet to the local board together with a letter stating that the registrant has satisfactorily completed his work. If the registrant should fail to perform such work, or should otherwise fail to perform his duties under Title I of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, during the time that his cover sheet is in the custody of the State Director of Selective Service, the State Director of Selective Service shall forward the cover sheet to the Director of Selective Service for a determination as to whether or not the registrant shall be reported to the Department of Justice for prosecution.

(b) When the civilian work to which a registrant is ordered by the local board in lieu of induction is to be performed at any place outside of the continental limits of the United States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Canal Zone, and the registrant has reported for such work, the local board, after classifying the registrant in Class I-W, shall forward the registrant's Cover Sheet (SSS Form No. 101) and contents to the Director of Selective Service. It shall be the responsibility of the Director of Selective Service to see that the registrant performs the work to which he has been ordered by the local board for a period of twenty-four consecutive months, unless sooner released under the provisions of section 1660.21. When the registrant has satisfactorily completed his work, the Director of Selective Service shall return the registrant's cover sheet to the local board together with a letter stating that the registrant has satisfactorily completed his work. If the registrant should fail to perform such work, or should otherwise fail to perform his duties under Title I of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, during the time that his cover sheet is in the custody of the Director of Selective Service, the Director of Selective Service shall determine whether or not the registrant shall be reported to the Department of Justice for prosecution.

(c) When the local board receives the cover sheet of the registrant together with the letter stating that he has satisfactorily completed his period of civilian work from the Director of Selective Service or the State Director of Selective Service, the local board shall mail the registrant a certificate evidencing his satisfactory completion of and release from civilian work and shall retain him in Class I-W and identify him on all records by following his classification with the abbreviation "R" until such time as he attains an age beyond the maximum age of liability for military service.

Pamphlet Changes Noted

Persons who have either the first or second edition of the CCCO pamphlet, CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS UNDER SELECTIVE SERVICE, should keep this sheet with the pamphlet for reference. In addition to the requirement for civilian service for C.O.'s replacing the original policy of deferment the following changes since publication of the pamphlet should be noted:

The classifications now rank in the following order:

I-A	II-C	IV-A	IV-F
I-A-O	II-S	IV-B	V-A
I-O	I-D	IV-C	I-W
I-S	III-A	IV-D	I-C
II-S			

Note that I-O corresponds to the previous IV-E classification. There is no longer a IV-E classification. Other new C.O. classifications are: I-W, C.O. in assigned civilian services; I-W (R), C.O. who has completed civilian service.

C.O.'s are eligible for student deferments and may accept them without prejudice to their claim for eventual C.O. classification. I-S is for high school students less than 20 years old and college students who have been ordered to report for induction. II-S is the regular college deferment.

Other changes applying to all registrants include:

1. Registrants may be sent classification questionnaires and be classified immediately after registration.
2. Registrants are eligible for military duty or civilian service at 18½ years if the local board's supply of registrants over 19 is exhausted.
3. The ten day period during which a registrant can ask for a personal appearance before his local board following classification cannot be extended.
4. In order to qualify for an automatic dependency deferment (III-A) the registrant must have a child.
5. Any registrant who has been deferred on or after June 19, 1951, is eligible for the draft until his 35th birthday. Registrants who do not receive deferments are eligible for the draft until their 26th birthday. Special registrants are eligible until their 51st birthday.

Brokaw & Simon Start Terms

Amos Brokaw and Stephen Simon started serving their two-year prison sentences January 28. They were ordered to surrender to the United States Marshall at Indianapolis, Indiana, following withdrawal of the appeal from their conviction and the refusal of Judge Steckler to hear argument on the motion for probation filed by the defense attorney. The men are now incarcerated in the Federal Correctional Institution at Ashland, Kentucky.

Amos Brokaw is serving his third prison term for refusal to cooperate with selective service and Stephen Simon is serving his second term. Both men are married, and Brokaw has four children. Brokaw and Simon were convicted in U.S. District Court at Indianapolis September 28, 1951. They have been free on bond pending the outcome of their appeal to the Circuit Court. For additional information on these cases see NEWS NOTES for January, 1952, and October, 1951.

Other Countries Restrictive

Grace M. Beaton, Secretary, War Resisters' International, reports that there are countries recognizing conscientious objection which are more restrictive in allowing exemption from army duty than the United States. Paraguay and South Africa recognize only certain sects as eligible for exemption, rather than all religious objectors who believe in a Supreme Being. Israel grants exemption to women only.

New Material Available

The following new material is available from CCCO. Single copies are free. Quantity orders will be billed for at the cost of production, plus postage.

1. Civilian Work Regulations for Men Classified I-O. The extra sheet enclosed with this issue of NEWS NOTES.

2. The C.O. Counselor and the Law. The mimeographed report referred to in the story on this subject on page one of this issue of NEWS NOTES.

3. Student Deferments for C.O.'s. An excellent, detailed, mimeographed memorandum covering the I-S and II-S classifications. Prepared by George Loft, Coordinator of C.O. Services for the American Friends Service Committee.

4. The Draft System for C.O.'s. A mimeographed chart showing the relationship of the C.O. to various parts of the Selective Service System and the Federal Courts. Prepared by George Loft.

5. The Black Silence of Fear. A reprint from the New York Times Magazine for January 13, 1952. An excellent article by William O. Douglas, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. CCCO enclosed this reprint with a special appeal to persons not on our mailing list. NEWS NOTES readers are welcome to the few copies remaining on hand.

I-O WORK REGULATIONS

(Continued from page 1)

parent even before the plan gets into operation. Trouble may be expected at these points:

1. The complicated "Bingo Game" for selection of a job will strain the patience of draft boards and result in arbitrary, unsatisfactory assignments or denial of I-O classification in many cases.

2. There is no credit given for previous service in Civilian Public Service camp during World War II.

3. There is no provision that will keep men from being assigned to jobs which they can not conscientiously hold and no appeal from the work assignment except within the organization which gives the assignment.

4. There is no provision for transfer to a new assignment unless the job actually folds up or the assignee is fired, and even then the new assignment must be to the same type of work. Selective Service obviously wants to assign a man once and not be bothered by him again.

5. There is no attempt to correlate a man's abilities, experience, and training to the work assignment, other than that an assignee must be qualified for the job to which he is assigned. Chemists, artists, teachers, etc. will probably be considered qualified for manual labor in state institutions or national forests as in the World War II Civilian Public Service program.

6. There is no protection for the assignees rights to adequate pay and other usual benefits of employment.

7. There is no prohibition of reestablishment of work camps for the "employment by the United States Government" of C.O.'s under this program. Selective Service can be expected to promote a work camp program if the new regulations do not function smoothly.

Administration Important

The successful operation of these regulations, both from the standpoint of the men drafted and Selective Service, will depend to a large degree on the nature of the administration of the regulations. The regulations provide, "It shall be the responsibility of such State Director of Selective Service to see that the registrant performs the work to which he has been ordered . . ." The more the supervision of the work is carried out by Selective Service the greater will be the likelihood of friction at this point.

Another question in relation to administration is the interpretation of "twenty-four consecutive months." If this means normal two years' employment there will be no difficulty resulting from misunderstanding the regulation. If it is interpreted to mean vacation time and sick leave extend the period of assignment there will be additional trouble.

The scope of projects approved will also be a vital question. The greater the opportunity for utilization of skills of the men drafted the less friction there will be in the operation of the plan. Restriction of work to manual labor in state institutions and volunteer projects with church organizations will kill the program.

In general, the more flexible the administration and the less regimented the draftees the greater the opportunity for a minimum of conflict between C.O.'s and the law.

THE COURT REPORTER

I Prosecutions

Sentenced since last issue

- 1-28-52 John S. Miller, 3 yrs., (Des Moines, Iowa)
 Judge William F. Riley
 1-28-52 Richard Nassal, 18 months, (Buffalo, N.Y.)
 Judge John Knight
 2- 4-52 Clifford Walter, 5 years, (Detroit, Mich.)
 Judge Theodore Levin

Sentence started, previous convictions

1-28-52 Amos Brokaw

1-28-52 Stephen Simon

Arrested since last issue

Wisconsin—R. Gregory Dorn

(All prosecution for failure to report for or submit to induction unless otherwise noted.)

II Released from Prison

On parole

1-31-52 Robert Cannon, Robert Richter

Pending consideration of probation

1-29-52 Richard Nassal

III Men Currently Imprisoned

Ashland, Ky.—Aaron Yoder, Donald Nagler, Duane Metzger, Kenneth Champney, James Pierce, James Lawson, Joel, Orin, Sid, Paul Doty, James Cox, Jr., Amos Brokaw, Stephen Simon

Chillicothe, Ohio—Arnold Schroeder

Danbury, Conn.—Stephen Shaw, William Swartz, William Zeo, Edmund Baron, Storrs Olds

Lewisburg, Pa.—Henry Koster

Mill Point, W. Va.—Max Pardue, David Wireman, Franklin Curia

McNeil Island, Wash.—Donald Koch, James MacDonald, Robert Strakweather, Fred Granden, Bernard Primbsch, Charles Hoeh,

Farce and Tragedy

Place: U.S. District Court, Detroit, Michigan

Actors—Judge: Theodore Levin

Defendant: Clifford Walter, C.O.

Time: February 4, 1952

Synopsis of Action:

Judge states personal opinion of Walter—A "sincere" young man who "wouldn't even hurt a fly."

Judge imposes sentence—5 years in prison.

Curtain

Frank Broderick, Tom Harrison, Roger Rose

Montgomery, Ala.—Ollie Sanderson

Petersburg, Va.—Larry Atkins, Edward Beals,

Charles Lee Washington, Ted Woldorf

Springfield, Mo.—Robert Michener, Robert Beach, Vincent Lamb

Tuscon, Ariz.—Robert Richter, Alfred Dana, James

Farmer, Don Noble, James Maloney, Roger

Thomas, Jack Jenewin, Kieth Barnhart,

Jim George, Howard Harris, William

Georgeoff, Timothy Slevin

Institutions not verified—James Dawson, Charles

Leonard, John Miller, Clifford Walter

Total number of C.O.'s convicted since the 1948 Act to-date: 129 (exclusive of J.W.'s). Hayden Covington, general counsel for the Jehovah's witnesses, reports that there are approximately 70 J.W.'s in prison at the present time.

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